

QUANG NGAI RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RUDEP) - PHASE 2

FAO Forestry Mission - First Mission Report



VIETNAM-AUSTRALIA

Prepared for

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Chronological List of Activities and People carried out during the 1st Mission

Acronyms

DLA	Department of Land Administration
DPC	District Peoples Committee
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FIPI	Forest Inventory and Planning Institute
FLA	Forest Land Allocation
FPS	Forest Protection Stations
GDLA	General Department Land Administration
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
LTC	Land Tenure Certificate
LUP	Land Use Planning
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
PFLUP	Participatory Forest Land Use Planning
PLUP	Participatory Land use Planning
PMU	Program Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RUDEP	Quang Ngai Rural Development Program
SALT	Sloping Agriculture Land Technologies

1 Background

The Quang Ngai Rural Development Project (RUDEP) requested technical support from FAO in relation to forestry and forest land use planning and land allocation. The cooperation will be carried out via three separate missions to the project communes of the RUDEP. It was agreed that at the completion of each of the missions a report would be submitted to the Program Management Unit (PMU) to outline the activities undertaken during the mission, key findings/recommendations in relation to forestry, land use planning and land allocation in the Program Communes and Districts.

2 Objectives

The overall objective of the cooperation between RUDEP and FAO is to improve the implementation of forest related activities in the Program Communes and determine the feasibility of implementing recent work carried out by FAO in cooperation with the Forest Inventory and Planning Institute of Vietnam (FIPI) on Participatory Forest Land Use Planning (PFLUP). Additional recommendations will be formulated in cooperation with Program staff and Advisors on possible technical interventions suitable for the different project communes.

The objectives of the first mission are:

- Conduct a survey of the current status of forest land use planning, forest land allocation and forest land use techniques with focus on the communes of Tinh Tho and Son Hai;
- Collect available information on the above issues and establish contact to relevant government organisations; and
- Formulate recommendations for further work to be carried out in the forestry sector in the RUDEP areas.

3 Preliminary Findings

This report is based on a 10 day mission to the communes of Son hai and Tinh Tho, which are Communes that the Program initiated work with in Phase 1 (2001 - 2002). This report will attempt to outline key findings regarding the forestry sector in Quang Ngai Province and some preliminary suggestions for activities related to forestry that could be commenced as a part of the overall programme of RUDEP.

It was mentioned by RUDEP that groups of villagers in Tinh Tho Commune (Son Tinh District) and Son Hai Commune (Son Ha District) had expressed interest in forest related issues during the first round of participatory planning meetings. Therefore, this first mission focused on these two communes and recommendations are made to use these two communes, representing lowland and upland environments respectively, as pilot areas for implementing forestry related activities within RUDEP.

The findings of this mission have outlined the economical, social, ecological and cultural diversity between communes and districts involved in RUDEP. Therefore project activities should be designed creating a flexible framework for implementation and activities carried out in a creative environment allowing full participation of local farmers in order to benefit from their innovations and ideas.

3.1 Provincial and District Departments and Services

3.1.1 Provincial Cadastral Office

The provincial cadastral office is responsible for land use planning and land allocation. The Cadastral office answers to the PPC and is situated under the General Department of Land Administration (GDLA).

3.1.2 District Forest Protection Station

The protection of forest resources is undertaken by the district level Forest Protection (or forest control/forest warden) Stations (FPS).

It seems apparent that the FPS generally focuses on protection, and according to the Son Tinh FPS are not directly involved in land allocation process or more technical issues (e.g. nursery establishment and direct forest planting activities).

The main activities undertaken related to forestry at the district level seem to belong under the District Division of Land Administration and Agriculture.

3.2 Status of Forestry in Tinh Tho (Son Tinh District)

Tinh Tho has a total area of 3939 ha, of which 853 Ha is designated as forest land. Tinh Tho is populated predominantly by Kinh ethnic Vietnamese, and is situated in relatively flat land with some hills rising in the western part of the commune. All forest land of Tinh Tho is classified as Production Forest and is considered to be either plantation or degraded forest. According to the Commune Authorities no natural forest is found in Tinh Tho Commune.

The forest land is predominantly found on the rocky slopes of the hills in the western part of the commune, but a number of smaller fragmented areas of plantation forest are found on plain land, predominantly in areas with poor sandy soils and no irrigation present. These areas can be targeted relatively easily for forestry or agroforestry activities.

Additional areas where agroforestry activities could be beneficial to soil conservation and nutrient amelioration is the large areas planted with monocultures of Cassava. Large areas are planted with cassava in both Tinh Tho and Son Hai.

3.2.1 Forest and Plantation Activities

As there is no remaining natural forest in Tinh Tho, the only significant forest activity that could be implemented in the Commune is plantation, and perhaps some grazing in degraded forest areas.

The main plantation crop at the moment is *Eucalyptus ssp.* (Gum trees), and lately also *Acacia ssp.* Generally the growth rates and productivity is considered to be low for Eucalypts' but could be higher in areas with hybrid Acacias.

Presently planting materials and seedlings are bought from various small nurseries in the District, or from private nurseries outside Tinh Tho. It appears that there is no permanent forest tree or fruit tree nursery in the commune. There are a few private non-permanent nurseries in the district only focusing on Eucalyptus and Acacia.

3.2.2 Forest Land Use Planning and Allocation

According to the Commune Land Administration Office, the forest land allocation process in Tinh Tho will be carried out during 2003 and finalised by the end of the year. Plans have apparently been made for contracting the District Division of Land Administration and Agriculture to carry out the initial survey and measurement of the forest areas planned for allocation to local people. At present, it seems that farmers are given temporary forest land contracts 20 years in duration (and possibly up to 50 years) by the Commune Land Administration Office; however these people are not issued a Red Book certificate.

3.3 Status of Forestry in Son Hai Commune (Son Ha District)

Son Hai Commune has a total area of 2466 Ha, of which 1646 ha is classified as forest land. Only 561 Ha of the total land area classified as forest land does have actual forest cover. The remaining land is classified as unused. In reality this "unused" land appears to be rather intensively cultivated for Cassava and upland rice, and in some instances for Acacia plantations.

Son Hai Commune is characterised by low hills with a relatively small area of land used for paddy cultivation (160 ha), and the majority of the agricultural land used for cassava production, maize or other up-land crops.

Son Hai has a total population of approximately 2500 people of which 90 % belongs to the ethnic group of H're and the remaining 10 % being ethnic Kinh people.

It is evident that land classified as “unused” is not unused at all; it appears certainly the case that people cultivate these lands on a more or less continuous basis throughout the calendar year. It is believed that the areas classified as “unused” are mainly situated on the steeper slopes of the hills encircling the commune.

The District has established a cassava mill in Son Hai. This is expected greatly to increase cassava production and the number of hectares that it is grown in the Commune and surrounding regions. Concerns should be raised over the sustainability of this cassava farming system which relies on a single crop with the inherent risks of varying yields and prices.

3.3.1 Forest and Plantation Activities

Minimal active forest plantation has been observed in Son Hai; however some farmers are growing Acacia, Eucalyptus and Cinnamon in plantations.

It is expected that most farmers use the forest land areas remaining on the slopes and hills for firewood, building materials and other forest products; consequently the forests is relatively degraded due to farming, grazing and overuse.

Large areas of forest land are also currently being converted for agricultural production by farmers; the majority of which mainly grow cassava for a maximum of 3-4 years before the soil is depleted of nutrients.

3.3.2 Forest Land Use Planning and Allocation

According to the district authorities of Son Ha District, there are plans to allocate both forest and farmland in Son Hai and other communes of the District to farmers. This forest land in the Commune is said to be allocated to farmers by long term contracts depending on the proposed land use; however no Red books are issued for the forest land. Land use planning is also complicated in Son Hai Commune due to the fact that there is not an official land use map available. In addition, it seems apparent that the process of land use planning does not, in a substantial way, involve local people.

In Son Hai, most of the forestland with remaining forest cover is managed as protected forest by the Son Ha Watershed Management Board. Apparently most remaining forest is located on the summits of the hills in the commune.

4 Outline of Recommended Forest Related Activities at RUDEP

In order to try to improve the productivity of the forest lands currently utilised by, and soon-to-be allocated to, the local farmer, it is recommended that the farmers use a wide variety of trees and plants in order to diversify the output and maximise the productivity and the diversity of their forest farming system. In combination with training on Land Use planning, agroforestry, forestry and nursery establishment, the farmers should have access to a larger variety of plants, seedlings and seeds to cover their needs, and to facilitate on-farm trials of different combinations of trees and other crops.

4.1 Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)

Current rural land and resource management policies, as outlined in a number of policy documents, aim to allocate land ownership, use rights and responsibilities for sustainable land use and forest conservation to rural households. The ongoing land allocation process is intended to provide private forest land owners with strong incentives to manage their land to enhance and sustain production capacity. In exchange for assuming responsibility for sustainable forest management, rural people get the benefits obtained from the forest as well as the benefits of secure land titles (collateral, rights of transfer).

Generally, the transition from state owned forests to forests owned and managed by private households or village groups, requires an effort to re-orient the thinking and behaviour of government officials. Officials maintain a long-standing concern that transfer of forest use rights to local communities will result in destruction rather than sustainable management of forest resources. New policies and approaches are being developed to enlist local participation in forest protection and development that are complemented by community rights for sustainable use. Modern scientific knowledge should be combined with local knowledge in order to develop technically sound, economically feasible, and culturally appropriate management systems.

In order to obtain this kind of people centred development it may be necessary to conduct training of Commune, District and Province officials.

It is yet unclear how progressive concerned authorities in Quang Ngai are regarding land use planning and land allocation to private households and other groups eligible for land under the Land Law. There has been mention of plans to carry out a Master Land Use Plan for the Province; however it is unclear as to what extent these plans have been realised.

4.1.1 Institutional Framework for LUP

According to Vietnamese Law¹, the **Province People's Committees (PPC)** are the State administrative agencies at the local level. As executive offices of the People's Council, they control the implementation of the Constitution, the laws and the written decisions of the

¹ Official Gazette (10/1996): Ordinance on the concrete tasks and powers of the people's council and people's committee at each level.

State at higher levels. More specifically, the People's Council has been vested the powers to decide the measures for management and use of the land, forests and other natural resources in their localities. This includes the responsibility to prepare land use plans, to carry out land allocation and to issue Land Use Certificates (LUC) as specified in the Land Law. The PPC at each level of local government enjoy a high degree of autonomy and executive powers and oversees the work of the local branches of the line ministries which are generally hierarchically linked to the respective PC and not to the higher levels of their ministry. The DPC is the responsible body for land allocation and land use planning at commune and village level and commonly in charge of all projects carried out on its territory, including those organized at provincial or national level.

The **General Department of Land Administration (GDLA)** is the government agency responsible for land administration and land classification at national level. The Department of Land Administration (DLA) at provincial level together with the cadastral officers at District and Commune levels is in charge of the administrative execution of cadastral mapping, land registration and issuing of land use certificates. In practice the DLA is mainly focusing on the allocation of lowland agricultural areas and the establishment of detailed cadastral maps (scale 1:1.000-1:2.000) for these areas. Numbers and qualification of staff at local levels are low and cadastral mapping is generally carried out using basic surveying equipment and traditional mapping techniques only (no use of aerial photography, GPS, computers or GIS).

As the lowest legal level of government is the **Commune Peoples Committees**, focus is often given to this level as the primary actor in PLUP. It is believed that the actual participatory planning of land resources is better and more equitable taken care of at a hamlet, village or even group level, to ensure participation of all stakeholders. It is obvious that, working at such a small scale, calls for the use of very simple ways to carry out the planning, in order to keep the time consumption and cost at an acceptable level. The existing PLUP guidelines advocates an integration of both macro and micro level planning, where the macro level planning is carried out at province and district level, and the micro level at commune/village level. It should be underlined that the micro level planning should be carried out within the framework set out by the macro level planning, such as not to create conflicts.

Since the financial resources allocated to the different Government offices are very limited, many state organizations have taken to generating their own revenues. This means that government agencies function as service providers and contractors, offering a large array of services, e.g. surveying, mapping, printing, training etc. This has the positive effect that it is comparatively easy to contract for technical services required e.g. during the land allocation and land use planning process. On the downside, this can lead to a situation where government agencies compete against each other and commercial interests dominate over the concern to provide important services to the public and local communities.

4.1.2 Approach to PLUP

A number of different approaches to PLUP have developed in Vietnam and have been used by a number of national and international projects and programs throughout the country.

A Methodology for PLUP and forest land allocation (FLA) has been developed in the FAO/MARD project GCP/VIE/020/ITA “Country Capacity Strengthening for NFAP Implementation in Vietnam”. The elements of this methodology have been documented in detail², with Land use planning being carried out at three levels: commune, village and household, and planning detail increasing from commune to household level.

The Commune land use map is prepared at a scale of 1:25.000 for larger communes or 1:10.000 for communes smaller than 25,000 ha and contains:

- Socioeconomic data, needs, aspirations and know-how of commune populations;
- Topographic map data, boundaries, land tenure;
- Present land use and vegetation cover; and
- Site conditions and potential/capability.

The village level land use plan is prepared in more detail, usually at a scale of 1:5.000 and is the result of much more direct and intensive participation of the concerned population and more intensive field work. The village level land use plan is usually prepared after the commune plan and is followed by a summary land use plan for each parcel of forest land that will be allocated. The normal sequence of activities carried out in the FLA process is as follows:

- Organize a training session on participatory FLA;
- Prepare a plan of operations for the FLA process;
- Organize commune and village meetings;
- Assist households in completing application forms for forest land;
- Prepare FLA scheme;
- Present FLA scheme in village meeting;
- Delineate and measure allocated parcels in the field;
- Prepare land use plan for allocate parcels;
- Prepare cadastral map;
- Prepare cadastral register;
- Obtain official approval for the FLA scheme; and
- Issue Land Tenure Certificate (LTC).

The methodology emphasizes the need to ensure equitable access to forest land and resources for all segments of the population during the FLA process and the need to give special consideration to ethnic minorities and women. Negative socioeconomic impacts have to be avoided and national priorities need to be harmonized with the needs of the local populations. The process of FLA should be linked to community development, and therefore needs to be multi-sectoral and not only forestry oriented.

Land use planning: PLUP is carried out at three different levels.

² MARD/FAO Country Capacity Strengthening for the NFAP Implementation in Vietnam Project GCP/VIE/020/ITA (1997): Methodology for Participatory Land Use Planning and Forest Land Allocation.

Levels of Land Use Planning			
	Commune	Village	Parcel(s)
Scope	General	Detailed	Micro-planning
Area Covered	Whole commune		Individual parcel of allocated forest land
Level of Detail	Reconnaissance	Detailed	Very detailed
Sources of information	Mainly secondary with field checking	Secondary and primary information from farmers and field checking	Mainly direct field observation
Participation	Indirect and direct Commune meetings PRA	Direct and indirect Village meetings Interview and PRA	Direct participation of household
Mapping scale	1:10,000 or 1:20,000	1:5000	Sketch map

The above outline of steps in land use planning and land allocation are general in nature and should be adjusted to the local reality of Quang Ngai, if they are going to be used in the RUDEP.

4.1.3 Suggested Activities

Depending on the actual willingness of the Province's initiative to proceed with an implement land use planning and land allocation in the communes, different points of entry could be selected to support local authorities in the process.

This was discussed during the mission and it is suggested that the approach taken by RUDEP be at the local level and relatively small scale in order to build experience and confidence with the local farmers, and to slowly initiate a process of greater involvement of local people in the decision making processes.

The activities recommended for implementing a people centred Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) can include:

- Discuss with the PPC and the Cadastral office to initiate cooperation on future PLUP activities;
- Formulate a work plan for trial implementation in Tinh Tho and Son Hai Communes;
- Contract Provincial level institutions or external experts to carry out training of trainers at relevant levels, in participatory PLUP methodologies;
- Train commune and district officials that will be involved in the PFLUP;
- Implement of PLUP according to the approved guidelines in Tinh Tho and Son Hai communes as pilot sites; and
- Finalise cadastral map and issuing of LTC's.

4.2 Agroforestry Systems

Based on this relatively short first mission, there exists the potential in Tinh Tho and Son Hai Communes to design, establish and implement various agroforestry systems and Sloping Agricultural Land Technologies (SALT). Particularly SALT systems may play an important role in promoting sustainable land use systems on the slopes currently cultivated in Son Hai. In Tinh Tho, there seems to be less farming on sloping land, and thus other forms of agroforestry or intercropping may be relevant.

It appears that most farmers of both Tinh Tho and Son Hai lack basic knowledge on the establishment and management of mixed forestry systems and agroforestry. Likewise, the capacity of the District and Community Extension services seems to be relatively low in these areas.

An effective two-way communication between the extension service and farmers is required to utilise modern scientific knowledge and effective traditional practices. Integrated sustainable land use and forest management approaches that are economically viable and provide adequate incentives for farmer involvement are neither well-understood nor widely established in Vietnam. Lack of appreciation of farmer practices, especially with respect to traditional forest management, can hinder the facilitation of changes of existing systems by using best-practice approaches adjusted to local environments.

Agroforestry extension personnel are generally poorly equipped to facilitate a process in which rural people consider their options systematically, and enable them to select from a range of alternatives adapted to serving local needs and conservation requirements. The appropriate agroforestry technologies available for farmers needs to be expanded and refined based on provincial and national institutions and departments supporting development of sustainable resource management.

4.2.1 Technical Options for Agroforestry

A number of agroforestry options are outlined for further discussion and refinement to local environments and conditions. The agroforestry options most suitable for the conditions of Son Hai and Tinh Tho Communes would probably focus on cassava or maize as the primary crop, with aims to ultimately improve the current monoculture growing pattern to a system that can both physically protect the soil and biologically enrich it with nutrients. Additional focus should be given to create some diversity on the farm produce in order to avoid dependency on only one or two different crops.

4.2.2 Prevention of Soil Erosion

Prevention of soil erosion with hedgerows with various crop/fodder/forage species and in flexible distances can be established. These vegetative barriers along contour lines are more appropriate on steeper slopes compared to stone barriers based on their superior soil retention capacity, relatively lower labour requirements and the potential usefulness of hedgerow species for fodder or fuel wood. Disadvantages are the loss of land (10-15 %, depending on distance between hedgerows), shading of crops, and labour requirements for cutting hedgerows. If hedgerows are integrated into a fallow-rotation, they can be used as improved fallow management that shortens fallow period.

As a potential alternative to hedgerows, erosion control with micro-terraces can be used. These 'micro-terraces' are small terraces of a width of 50-100 cm established along contour lines with a slight inclination towards the slope, designed to catch eroded material. Farmers are encouraged to incorporate crop residues and organic material at the 'root/hill-end' of the terrace to increase soil organic matter content and alleviate the need for burning crop residues.

As an alternative or a supplement to hedgerows and micro-terraces, cover crops could be introduced and used. The usefulness of cover crops is based on the understanding that soil erosion is mainly caused by the impact of rain drops on bare soil. A vegetative cover is thus necessary to protect the soil from the impact of heavy monsoon rains (Sept-Feb). Cover crops between annual crops must be low-growing as not to shade the crop. Between fruit trees they must be shade tolerant. Ideally cover crops should have no negative impacts (require no labour in times of labour scarcity, not compete with the main crop for water/nutrients, not require replanting etc) and should provide some additional benefits (suppress weeds, provide feed for animals, food for humans).

4.2.3 Improving Soil Fertility

The approach for improving soil fertility is based on the experience that this improvement traditionally occurs during fallow. During fallow an increase in organic matter content in the soil takes place, nutrients leached into lower soil levels are recaptured by deeper rooting perennials and finally nitrogen fixation of legume species improves the nitrogen content of the soil. The project could promote, or establish trials with, crops that promote or catalyse this same effect. These can be either annual inter-planted legume crops or a form of a managed and intensified fallow (e.g. three-year-cassava, or hedgerows used for improved fallow as mentioned above).

The improvement of upland crop varieties may be an important input from the project if the availability of high yielding varieties of cassava, sugarcane, maize fruit trees and forest trees are not readily available. The issue of high yielding varieties of trees and upland crops (as well as paddy rice) has been shown to be of great interest to farmers elsewhere in Vietnam, and has the potential to effectively and rapidly increase production and the income of farmers.

4.2.4 Suggested Activities

The initial focus of implementing agroforestry activities for RUDEP is recommended for Son Hai Commune. The activities could focus on promoting integrated land use and agroforestry techniques in vulnerable hill areas delineating the commune.

RUDEP could assist local farmers in simple participatory land use planning and implementation of simple SALT and agroforestry techniques in order to increase the productivity of hill slopes and diversify the production of the poorest farmers. The programme could thus implement an integrated approach to land use planning and agroforestry techniques.

An outline of the suggested steps for the implementation of participatory land use and agroforestry systems is as follows:

- Identify groups of farmers occupying a limited and coherent land area on hamlet, micro-watershed or village level;
- Establish agroforestry activity groups in interested villages;
- Identify a limited number of agroforestry/SALT techniques to be implemented in the project pilot communes;
- Provide training courses on agroforestry to potential service providers;
- Carry out simple participatory land use planning in the selected locations (pilot areas);
- Select farmers and farmland to be used for trial plots and/or use of agroforestry techniques;
- Identify sources of seed and plant material for agroforestry systems and methods for the purchase, distribution and possible storage of these seeds;
- Establish local nurseries to raise plant material;
- Formulate a simple monitoring and evaluation system including reference areas;
- Physically establish trial plots; and
- Monitor and evaluate the results and disseminate the technology and material to other interested farmers.

4.3 Improved Plantation Forestry

In some areas of the communes, villagers might wish to replant forest areas with forest trees in order to produce wood and other forest products. Planting of small forest plots may provide farmers with needed products such as firewood, construction wood or wood for marketing as industrial crops for paper production, fruits, building material etc.

There is a strong tendency in Vietnam to cultivate forest plantations (and other perennial and annual crops) in monoculture systems. However, RUDEP, in collaboration with all stakeholders, has the potential to develop and promote mixed forest plantations involving a range of different products rather than focusing on one or two outputs or tree varieties.

Plantations can be established using different tree species with different growing characteristics (e.g. cultivate fast-growing softwoods (*Acacia*)) in combination with slow growing, high value timbers such as (*Gmelina arborea*, *Chukrasia tabularis* and *Schima wallichii*); thus using the *Acacia*, or other fast growing species as protective forest environment for the slow growing species). It is evident from this first mission that the availability of a diverse range of trees and high quality of planting material is extremely limited throughout Quang Ngai Province. It is believed that given more choices in species and better material of plants, the productivity of the bare hill areas and thus the farmers' interest in reforestation activities could increase considerably.

Fruit trees may also be included in forest plantations (Durian, jackfruit, Betel nut etc) in order to create multiple outputs as well as a continuous tree cover and a diverse forest environment; though the potential for suitable fruit varieties will be explored further in future missions.

In the initial establishment phase of the plantations, crops may be cultivated between the trees to provide additional outputs and provide a soil cover until the forest canopy has established.

4.3.1 Suggested Activities

- Carry out participatory farmer meetings in order to identify a limited number of forestry systems and options to be implemented in the project pilot communes;
- Support the establishment of forestry activity groups in interested villages;
- Identify interested farmers and land areas available and suitable for forest planting (secure ownership, no better alternative);
- Carry out PLUP and FLA for selected forest land areas;
- Establish training courses on forestry;
- Identify forest species and planting systems preferred by the local households;
- Identify sources of seed and plant material for forestry and purchase seeds;
- Establish local nurseries to raise plant material; and
- Physically establish trial plots.

Annex 1

Chronological List of Activities and People carried out during the 1st Mission

Annex 1: Chronological List of Activities and People carried out during the 1st Mission

31st March 2003

Arrival and meeting with Mark Hoey and Trevor Ole.

Meeting with project counterpart of the District Department for Planning and Investment, Mr. Phuong. The objectives and planned activities of the 1st mission was reviewed and discussed shortly with Mr. Phuong.

1st April 2003

Travel to Tin Tho Commune meeting with the Commune Land Administration (Mr. Quang).

Visit to the Ho Quyet reservoir (Tin Tho Commune) and surrounding forest land intended for allocation for local farmers by the end of 2003.

Farm visits to eucalyptus plantations in Tin Tho Commune.

Collection of information and preparation of mission report.

2nd April 2003

Visit to Son Ha District Peoples Committee and meeting with Vice Chairman, Mr. Dinh Van Ai.

Travel to Son Hai District.

Meeting with the Son Hai Commune Peoples Committee represented by Chairman, Mr. Hai, Land Administration Officer, Mr. Son and Chairman of the Youth Union Mr. Luyen.

Farm visit to the farm of Mr. Mai

Short travel around the commune to get overview of the physical properties of the Commune.

3rd April 2003

Meeting with QNRD Mr. Trevor Ole (ATL), Mr. Mark Hoey (snr PDA) and Mr. Bede Evans (PDA). During the meeting the FAO consultant shortly outlined preliminary findings and suggestions for further work and prepared the schedule for the 2nd week of the mission.

Meeting with Project Counterparts, Mr. Ngo Huu Phuoc (VDP1) and Mr. Pham Ngoc Huy (VDP2). In the meeting the preliminary findings were shortly outlined and discussed. The programme for the 2nd week of the mission was planned and scheduled.

Further work on 1st mission report.

4th April 2003

Preparation of mission report, mission seminar and meetings for the 2nd week of the mission.

7th April 2003

Participating in AG meeting in Duc Phuong.

Participating in PC/PA/Ps meeting in Hanh Phuoc.

Interview with the Vice Chairman of the Hanh Phuoc Commune Peoples Committee, Mr. Phan Ngoc Anh.

8th April 2003

Meeting with Son Thinh District Forest Protection Station. Represented by Chairman Mr. Son and Vice chairman, Mr. Dung.

9th April 2003

Meeting with Son Thinh District Forest Protection Station. Represented by Chairman Mr. Son and Vice chairman, Mr. Dung.

Meeting with Son Ha Forest Protection Station, represented by Mr. Tien, and the District Division for Land Administration and Agriculture represented by Mr. Su.

Visit to Son Hai Commune, Ca Va Hamlet and meeting with villagers, represented by Mr. Vi.

10th April 2003

Meeting with farmers in Thinh Tho Commune.

Presentation of preliminary mission findings for the RUDEP staff.

11th April 2003

Preparation of mission report.

Visit to Quang Ngai DARD and meeting with the Agroforestry Advisory Centre.

Travel

Limitations

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